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## THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

### PROFANE SWEARING.

Profane is the frequent curse, and its twin sound, the check-distending oath, not to be praised. As ornamental, musical, polite, like those which modern Senators employ, whose oath is rhetoric, and who swear for fame!

The practice of profane swearing is one of the most useless, vicious, and ridiculous, that at present darges openly to show its head in a genteel community. It is unnecessary, also, as the man who is a habitual swearer, can never expect to realize either reputation or profit by being such. "It is," says a learned divine, "a contempt of God; a violation of his law; a great breach of good behavior, and a mark of levity, weakness and wickedness. How those who live in the habitual practice of it call themselves men of sense, of character or of decency, I know not."

This practice, it must be admitted, is one of the most flagrant insults offered to refinement, that is tolerated in our land. It is true, that some persons swear profanely, who are permitted to associate with the most chaste and amiable portion of the community; but because they do this, (which is often, or always done by concealing the vice under consideration,) it is no mitigation of the crime. Nothing arouses the indignation of an exalted mind so soon, as to see a vicious man in company or conversation with the virtuous and refined.

Swearing is a vulgar practice. There is not any ha it indulged in, by what people term "the lower order of creation," that is winked at in the higher walks of life, so much as this. And there is no surer index to a vitiated heart and vulgar mind, nor a more certain indication of low breeding, than this. This assertion, by some, may be called preposterous and unfounded, inasmuch as some members of the first families in our land swear profanely. But were I to ask, did they learn how, at their fathers' table? or in their mothers' drawing-room? And does rank in life always ensure good breeding or good sense? In our meadows and pastures the noble steed is reared, which is the pride and glory of his master; yet at his very side an animal of like shape may be found, upon which the owner would blush to be seen.

The habit is not less absurd than vulgar. An oath, with a few, may appear to substantiate man's assertion, yet on the majority it has a very opposite effect. I always think that a man has reason to expect he will not, or ought not to be believed, where he swears to every sentence that he utters. If he has not, why any more said than the bare assertion? Surely such men must suppose that others have a very contemptible opinion of them, when they cannot expect to be credited, without giving an oath as security. No one will believe a tale any sooner, though it be backed by forty oaths, than if it were merely mentioned.

Truth and falsehood, however, are both alike sworn to. One evening, not long since, while walking the pavement, I met a devotee of Bacchus, reeling to and fro, "as if on stilts of ten feet high," who, as soon as he could distinguish my shape from that of a post, halted in his zigzag course, and after balancing himself as well as circumstances would admit, sung out in a tone of gross exultation, "I'm as drunk as hell, by G-d!" when not a being under heaven would have pretended to doubt the fact.

It is truly ludicrous and disgusting to see a young upstart choke down at some new-coined oath, when his knowledge of language does not enable him to repeat it correctly, until by long practice and effort he has learned it by heart: he often brings it out awkward, raw and wrong-end foremost; yet he is more apt to acquire it, a hundred to one, than he would be an algebraic problem of only half the difficulty.

The practice of swearing profanely is also a dangerous one. The youth who begins it early, will excuse himself by saying it was for the amusement of his young companions; which, at first, may have actually been the case; but he will soon find that he loses all fear of taking a legal oath, and asserting falsehood upon it. He will after say that he swears to prodigious lies for fun. Then if he can make so solemn an asseveration for fun, to a lie, is it not likely he would for pay, if an opportunity should offer? If he could utter falsely for

money is it not probable that he would steal, were temptation strongly against him? And if a man would steal, do we not suppose he would rob on the highway, if he thought he might elude detection? Thus one crime may lead to another, until the whole dark catalogue is filled by degrees, and the wretch becomes a despicable outlaw, ere he is aware of his danger.

Men do not become notorious villains suddenly, but always by degrees; and therefore a small beginning in vice, does not preclude the possibility of their becoming abandoned profligates before they close their career.

It may be said, that a man often swears profanely to that which is untrue, and yet wears a legal oath administered to him, he would swear the truth. I cannot see why he would, for if he does not regard the consequences of a false oath in the one case, he hardly would in the other. But it is objected, that though a man disregards the nature and true meaning of an oath, yet his honor will prompt him to assert the truth. I must confess, however, that I have learned not to trust much to the arbitrary thing termed honor; and always suspect that a man has very little of it, when he does not regard an oath.

I do not pretend to say, that every profane swearer would pursue the course supposed above; but I would only ask the candid and reflecting mind, if there is not danger.

I am well aware that these views will not be approved of by those who cherish the habit; but, on the other hand, "know 'tis they alone" who will censure them. I appeal, therefore, entirely to parents, and those who have charge of children and youth, to set their hand against this abominable practice, both in those under their control, and all others addicted to it, with whom they may have occasion to associate; and endeavor, as far as possible, to shame the vice from our borders and rid the rising generation of its disgrace.

ZENO.

Salisbury, March 1, 1832.

### SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY, In defence of the American System, against the British Colonial System.

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 24, 25, and 26th, 1832.

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate substantially as follows:

In one sentiment, Mr. President, expressed by the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (Gen. Hayne,) though, perhaps, not in the sense intended by him, I entirely concur. I agree with him, that the decision on the system of policy embraced in this debate, involves the future destiny of this growing country. One way, I verily believe, it would lead to deep and general distress; generally bankruptcy and national ruin, without benefit to any part of the Union: the other, the existing prosperity will be preserved and augmented, and the nation will continue rapidly to advance in wealth, power, and greatness, without prejudice to any section of the Confederacy.

Thus viewing the question, I stand here as the humble but zealous advocate, not of the interests of one State or seven States only, but of the whole Union. And never before have I felt, more intensely, the overpowering weight of that share of responsibility which belongs to me in these deliberations. Never before have I had more occasion, than I now have, to lament my want of those intellectual powers, the possession of which might enable me to unfold to this Senate, and to illustrate to this people, great truths intimately connected with the lasting welfare of my country. I should, indeed, sink overwhelmed and subdued beneath the appalling magnitude of the task which lies before me, if I did not feel myself sustained and fortified by a thorough consciousness of the justness of the cause which I have espoused, and by a persuasion, I hope not presumptuous, that it has the approbation of that Providence who has so often smiled upon these United States.

Eight years ago, it was my painful duty to present to the other House of Congress, an unexaggerated picture of the general distress pervading the whole land. We must all yet remember some of its frightful features. We all know that the people were then oppressed and borne down by an enormous load of debt; that the value of property was at the lowest point of depression; that ruinous sales and sacrifices were everywhere made of real estate; that stop laws, and relief laws and paper money

were adopted to save the people from impending destruction; that a deficit in the public revenue existed, which compelled Government to seize upon, and divert from its legitimate object, the appropriation to the sinking fund, to redeem the national debt; and that our commerce and navigation were threatened with a complete paralysis. In short, sir, if I were to select any term of seven years since the adoption of the present constitution, which exhibited a scene of the most wide spread dismay and desolation, it would be exactly that term of seven years which immediately preceded the establishment of the tariff of 1824.

I have now to perform the more pleasing task of exhibiting an imperfect sketch of the existing state of the unparalleled prosperity of the country. On a general survey, we behold cultivation extended, the arts flourishing, the face of the country improved, our people fully and profitably employed, and the public countenance exhibiting tranquility, contentment, and happiness. And, if we descend into particulars, we have the agreeable contemplation of a people out of debt; land rising slowly in value, but in a secure and salutary degree; a ready, though not extravagant market for all the surplus productions of industry; innumerable flocks and herds browsing and gamboling on ten thousand hills and plains, covered with rich and verdant grasses; our cities expanded, and whole villages springing up, as it were, by enchantment; our exports and imports increased and increasing; our tonnage,\* foreign and coastwise, swelling and fully occupied; the rivers of our interior animated by the perpetual thunder and lightning of countless steamboats; the currency sound and abundant; the public debt of the two wars nearly redeemed; and to crown all, the public treasury overflowing, embarrassing Congress, not to find subjects of taxation, but to select the objects which shall be liberated from the impost. If the term of seven years were to be selected, of the greatest prosperity which this people have enjoyed since the establishment of their present constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824.

This transformation of the condition of the country from gloom and distress to brightness and prosperity, has been mainly the work of American legislation, fostering American industry, instead of allowing it to be controlled by foreign legislation, cherishing foreign industry. The foes of the American System, in 1824, with great boldness and confidence, predicted, 1st. The ruin of the public revenue and the creation of a necessity to resort to direct taxation. The gentleman from South Carolina, (Gen. Hayne,) I believe thought that the Tariff of 1824 would operate a reduction of revenue to the large amount of eight millions of dollars. 2d. The destruction of our navigation. 3d. The desolation of commercial cities. And 4th. The augmentation of the price of objects of consumption and further decline in that of the articles of our exports. Every prediction which they made has failed—utterly failed. Instead of the ruin of the public revenue, with which they then sought to deter us from the adoption of the American System, we are now threatened with its subversion, by the vast amount of the public revenue produced by that system. Every branch of our navigation has increased. As to the desolation of our cities, let us take, as an example, the condition of the largest and most commercial of all of them, the great Northern capital. I have, in my hands, the assessed value of real estate in the city of New York, from 1817 to 1831.† This value is canvassed, contested, scrutinized, and adjudged by the proper sworn authorities. It is, therefore, entitled to full credence. During the first term, commencing with 1817, and ending in the year of the passage of the tariff of 1824, the amount of the value of real estate was, the first year, \$37,799,435, and, after various fluctuations in the intermediate period, is settled down at \$52,019,739, exhibiting a decrease, in seven years, of \$3,779,705. During the first year of 1825, after the passage of

\* See Appendix A.

† See Appendix B, for the document referred to.

the tariff, it rose, and gradually ascending throughout the whole of the latter period of seven years, it finally, in 1831, reached the astonishing height of \$96,716,485! Now, if it be said that this rapid growth of the city of New York was the effect of foreign commerce, then it was not correctly predicted in 1824, that the tariff would destroy foreign commerce and desolate our commercial cities. If, on the contrary, it be the effect of internal trade, then internal trade cannot be justly chargeable with the evil consequences imputed to it. The truth is, it is the joint effect of both principles, the domestic industry nourishing the foreign trade, and the foreign commerce, in turn, nourishing the domestic industry. No where, more than in New York, is the combination of both principles so completely developed. In the progress of my argument, I will consider the effect upon the price of commodities, procured by the American System, and show that the very reverse of the prediction of its foes, in 1824, has actually happened.

Whilst we thus behold the entire failure of all that was foretold against the System, it is a subject of just felicitation to its friends, that all their anticipations of its benefits have been fulfilled, or are in progress of fulfilment. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina has made an allusion to a speech made by me, in 1824, in the other House, in support of the tariff, and to which, otherwise, I should not have particularly referred. But I would ask any one, who could now command the courage to persevere that long production, what principle there laid down is not true? what prediction then made has been falsified by practical experience?

It is now proposed to abolish the system, to which we owe so much of the public prosperity, and it is urged that the arrival of the period of the redemption of the public debt has been confidently looked to as presenting a suitable occasion to rid the country of the evils with which the system is alleged to be fraught. Not an inattentive observer of passing events, I have been aware; that among those who were most eagerly pressing the payment of the public debt, and, upon that ground, were opposing appropriations to other great interests, there were some who cared less about the debt than the accomplishment of other objects. But the People of the United States have not coupled the payment of their public debt with the destruction of the protection of their industry, against foreign laws and foreign industry. They have been accustomed to regard the extinction of the public debt as relief from a burthen, and not as the infliction of a curse. If it is to be attended or followed by the subversion of the American system, and an exposure of our establishments and our productions to the unguarded consequences of the selfish policy of foreign Powers, the payment of the public debt will be the bitterest of curses. Its fruit will be like the fruit

"Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste Brought death into the world, and all our woe,"

"With loss of Eden."

If the system of protection be founded on principles erroneous in theory, pernicious in practice—above all, if it be unconstitutional, as is alleged, it ought to be forthwith abolished, and not a vestige of it suffered to remain. But, before we sanction this sweeping denunciation, let us look a little at this system, its magnitude, its ramifications, its duration, and the high authorities which have sustained it. We shall see that its foes will have accomplished comparatively nothing, after having achieved their present aim of breaking down our iron-foundries, our woollen, cotton, and hemp manufactories, and our sugar plantations. The destruction of these would, undoubtedly, lead to the sacrifice of immense capital, the ruin of many thousands of our fellow citizens, and incalculable loss to the whole community. But their prostration would not disfigure, nor produce greater effect upon the whole system of protection, in all its branches, than the destruction of the beautiful domes upon the Capitol would occasion to the magnificent edifice which they surmount. Why, sir, there is scarcely an interest, scarcely a vocation in society, which

is not embraced by the beneficence of this system.

It comprehends our coasting tonnage and trade, from which all foreign tonnage is absolutely excluded.

It includes all our foreign tonnage, with the inconsiderable exception made by treaties of reciprocity with a few foreign Powers.

It embraces our fisheries, and all our htrdy and enterprising fishermen.

It extends to almost every mechanic art; to tanners, cordwainers, tailors, cabinet makers, hatters, tinners, brass workers, clock makers, coach makers, tallow chandlers, trace makers, rope makers, cork cutters, tobacconists, whip makers, paper makers, umbrella makers, glass blowers, stocking weavers, butter makers, saddle and harness makers, cutlers, brush makers, book binders, dairy men, milk farmers, black smiths, type foundries, musical instrument makers, basket makers, milliners, potters, chocolate makers, floor cloth makers, bonnets makers, hair cloth makers, gloves makers, pocket book makers, card makers, glue makers, mustard makers, lumber sawyers, saw makers, scythe beam makers, scythe makers, wood saw makers, and many others. The mechanics enumerated enjoy a measure of protection adapted to their several conditions, varying from twenty to fifty per cent. The extent and importance of some of artisans may be estimated by a few particulars. The tanners, curriers, boot and shoe makers, and other work rs in hides, skins, and leather, produce an ultimate value per annum of forty millions of dollars; the manufacturers of hats and caps produce an annual value of fifteen millions; the cabinet makers, twelve millions; the manufacturers of bonnets and hats for the female sex, lace, artificial flowers, combs, &c., seven millions; and the manufacturers of glass, five millions.

It extends to all lower Louisiana, the Delta of which might as well be submerged again in the Gulf of Mexico, from which it has been a gradual conquest, as now to be deprived of the protecting duty upon its great staple. It affects the cotton planter himself, and the tobacco planter, both of whom enjoy protection. The total amount of the capital vested in sheep, the land to sustain them, wool, woollen manufactures, and woollen fabrics, and the subsistence of the various persons directly or indirectly employed in the growth and manufacture of the article of wool, is estimated at one hundred and sixty seven millions of dollars, and the number of persons at 150,000.

The value of iron, considered as a raw material, and of its manufactures, is estimated at twenty six millions of dollars per annum. Cotton goods, exclusive of the capital vested in the manufacture, and of the cost of the raw material, are believed to amount, annually, to about twenty millions of dollars.

These estimates have been carefully made, by practical men, of undoubted character, who have brought together and embodied their information. Anxious to avoid the charge of exaggeration, they have sometimes placed their estimates below what was believed to be the actual amount of these interests. With regard to the quantity of bar and other iron annually produced, it is derived from the known works themselves; and I know some in Western States which they have omitted in their calculations.

Such are some of the items of this vast system of protection, which it is now proposed to abandon. We might well pause and contemplate, if human imagination could conceive the extent of mischief and ruin from its total overthrow, before we proceed to the work of destruction. Its duration is worthy, also, of serious consideration.—Not to go behind the constitution, its date is coeval with that instrument. I began on the ever memorable 4th day of July—the 4th day of July, 1789. The second act which stands recorded in the statute book, bearing the illustrious signature of George Washington, laid the corner stone of the whole system. That there might be no mistake about the matter it was then solemnly proclaimed to the American people and to the world, that

"To say nothing of cotton produced in other foreign countries, the cultivation of this article, of a very superior quality, is constantly extending in the adjacent Mexican provinces, and, but for the duty, probably a large amount would be introduced into the United States down the River, and along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico."

See Report in Appendix, marked C.

See Report in Appendix, marked C.



was necessary for the encouragement of manufactures, that duty was laid. It is in vain to urge the small amount of the measure of protection then extended. The great principle was then established by the fathers of the constitution, with the Father of his Country at their head. And it cannot now be questioned, that if the Government had not been new and the subject untried, a greater measure of protection would have been applied, if it had been supposed necessary. Shortly after, the master minds of Jefferson and Hamilton were brought to act on this interesting subject. Taking views of it appertaining to the departments of foreign affairs and of the treasury, which they respectively filled, they presented, severally, reports which yet remain monuments of their profound wisdom, and came to the same conclusion of protection to the American industry. Mr. Jefferson argued that foreign restrictions, foreign prohibitions, and foreign high duties, ought to be met, at home, by American restrictions, American prohibitions, and American high duties. Mr. Hamilton, surveying the entire ground, and looking at the inherent nature of the subject, treated it with an ability which, if ever equalled, has not been surpassed, and earnestly recommended protection.

The wars of the French Revolution commenced about this period, and streams of gold poured into the United States through a thousand channels, opened or enlarged by the successful commerce which our neutrality enabled us to prosecute. We forgot or overlooked, of encouraging our domestic manufactures. Then came the edicts of Napoleon, and the British orders in council; and our embargo, non-intercourse, non-importation, and war, followed in rapid succession. These national measures, amounting to a total suspension, for the period of their duration, of our foreign commerce, afforded the most efficacious encouragement to American manufactures; and, accordingly, they every where sprung up. Whilst these measures of restriction and this state of war continued, the manufacturers were stimulated in their enterprises by every assurance of support, by public sentiment, and by legislative resolves. It was about that period (1808) that South Carolina bore her high testimony to the wisdom of the policy, in an act of her Legislature, the preamble of which, now before me, reads: "Whereas the establishment and encouragement of domestic manufactures is conducive to the interest of a State, by adding new incentives to industry, and being the means of disposing, to advantage, the surplus productions of the agriculturist; And whereas, in the present unexampled state of the world, their establishment in our country is not only expedient, but politic, in rendering us independent of foreign nations." The Legislature, not being competent to afford the most efficacious aid, by imposing duties on foreign rival articles, proceeded to incorporate a company.

Peace, under the treaty of Ghent, returned in 1815, but there did not return with it the golden days which preceded the edicts levelled at our commerce by Great Britain and France. It found all Europe tranquilly resuming the arts and the business of civil life. It found Europe no longer the consumer of our surplus, and the employer of our navigation, but excluding, or heavily burdening, almost all the productions of our agriculture; and our rivals in manufactures, in navigation, and in commerce. It found our country, in short, in a situation totally different from all the past—new and untried. It became necessary to adapt our laws, and especially our laws of impost, to the new circumstances in which we found ourselves. Accordingly, that eminent and lamented citizen, then at the head of the treasury, (Mr. Dallas) was required by a resolution of the House of Representatives, under date the 23d day of February, 1815, to prepare and report to the succeeding session of Congress a system of revenue conformable with the actual condition of the country. He had the circle of a whole year to perform the work, consulted merchants, manufacturers, and other practical men, and opened an extensive correspondence. The report which he made, at the session of 1816, was the result of his inquiries and reflections, and embodies the principles which he thought applicable to the subject. It has been said that the tariff of 1816 was a measure of mere revenue; and that it only reduced the war duties to a peace standard. It is true, that the question then was, how much, and in what way, should the double duties of the war be reduced? Now, also, the question is, on what articles shall the duties be reduced so as to subject the amount of the future revenue to the wants of the Government? Then it was deemed an inquiry of the first importance, as it should be now, how the reduction should be made, so as to secure proper encouragement to our domestic industry. That this was a leading object in the arrangement of the tariff of 1816, I well remember, and it is demonstrated by the language of Mr. Dallas. He says in his report, "There are few, if any Governments, which do not re-

gard the establishment of domestic manufactures as a chief object of public policy. The United States have always so regarded it. . . . The demands of the country, while the acquisition of supplies from foreign nations was either prohibited or impracticable, may have afforded a sufficient inducement for this investment of capital, and this application of labor; but the inducement, in its necessary extent, must fall, when the day of competition returns. Upon that change, the condition of the country, the preservation of the manufactures, which private citizens under favorable auspices have constituted the property of the nation, becomes a consideration of general policy, to be resolved by a recollection of past embarrassments; by the certainty of an increased difficulty of reinstating, upon any emergency, the manufactures which shall be allowed to perish and pass away, &c. The measure of protection which he proposed was not adopted, in regard to some leading articles, and there was great difficulty in ascertaining what it ought to have been. But the principle was then distinctly asserted, and fully sanctioned.

The subject of the American System was again brought up in 1820, by the bill reported by the Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, now a member of the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the principle was successfully maintained by the representatives of the people; but the bill which they passed was defeated in the Senate. It was revived in 1824, the whole ground carefully and deliberately explored, and the bill, then introduced, receiving all the sanctions of the constitution, became the law of the land. An amendment of the system was proposed in 1828, to the history of which I refer with no agreeable recollections. The bill of that year, in some of its provisions, was framed on principles directly adverse to the declared wishes of the friends of the policy of protection. I have heard (without vouching for the fact) that it was so framed, upon the advice of a prominent citizen, now abroad, with the view of ultimately defeating the bill, and with assurances that, being altogether unacceptable to the friends of the American System, the bill would be lost. Be that as it may, the most exceptional features of the bill were stamped upon it, against the earnest remonstrances of the friends of the system, by the votes of Southern members, upon a principle, I think, as sound in legislation as it is reprehensible in ethics. The bill was passed, notwithstanding, it having been deemed better to take the bad along with the good which it contained, than reject it altogether. Subsequent legislation has corrected very much the error then perpetuated, but still that measure is vehemently denounced by gentlemen who contributed to make it what it was.

Thus, sir, has this great system of protection been gradually built, stone upon stone, and step by step, from the 4th of July, 1789, down to the present period. In every stage of its progress it has received the deliberate sanction of Congress. A vast majority of the people of the United States has approved, and continues to approve it. Every Chief Magistrate of the United States, from Washington to the present, in some form or other, has given to it the authority of his name; and however the opinions of the existing President are interpreted South of Mason's and Dixon's line, on the North they are, at least, understood to favor the establishment of a judicious tariff.

The question, therefore, which we are now called upon to determine, is not whether we shall establish a new and doubtful system of policy, just proposed, and for the first time presented to our consideration; but whether we shall break down and destroy a long established system, patiently and carefully built up, and sanctioned, during a series of years, again and again, by the nation and its highest and most revered authorities. And are we not bound deliberately to consider whether we can proceed to this work of destruction without a violation of the public faith? The People of the United States justly suppose that the policy of protecting their industry, against foreign legislation and foreign industry, was fully settled, not by a single act, but by repeated and deliberate acts of Government, performed at distant and frequent intervals. In full confidence that the policy was firmly and unchangeably fixed, thousands upon thousands have invested their capital, purchased a vast amount of real and other estate, made permanent establishments and accommodated their industry. Can we expose to utter and irretrievable ruin this countless multitude, without justly incurring the reproach of violating the national faith?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Hath any wounded you with injuries, meet them with patience; hasty words rattle the wound, soft language dresses it, forgiveness cures it, and oblivion takes away the scar.

#### MR. CLAY AND GEN. SMITH.

Our readers will recollect, that immediately after the conclusion of Mr. Clay's second speech on the Tariff, an altercation was stated to have occurred between him and Gen. Smith of Maryland. Various versions of the affair have been published. The following statement is from a communication in the National Intelligencer:

In the course of his speech on the 6th instant, Mr. Clay, alluding to a previous declaration of General Smith that "he had been charged with being too friendly to the manufacturers," said "never was a more groundless accusation brought against a calumniated man; and promised, should it be renewed, if Gen. Smith would only appeal to him, he would be ready to take his oath that he had never known 'a more determined enemy to the manufacturer than the Honorable Senator from Maryland.'" Mr. Clay also noticed the fact of Gen. Smith's having appointed, while acting as *pro tempore* President of the Senate, a committee of five Senators, on Internal Improvement, of whom only one was favorable to the right and to its exercise. When Mr. Clay sat down, Gen. Smith rose and endeavored to defend himself, against the imputation of hostility to the manufacturer, by referring to several votes of his previously to 1822. In that year he said that he had resisted what he called the attempts of the manufacturing interest, to dictate to the Senate, and had opposed a bill introduced by Mr. Clay. Here I would remark, that the "veteran Senator's" memory was at fault; for Mr. Clay introduced no bill concerning the Tariff, in 1822. Gen. Smith probably meant the bill of 1820, which Gen. S. opposed in argument, and did not vote on, being absent when the vote was taken. This bill was introduced, not by Mr. Clay, who was then Speaker, but by Mr. Baldwin. But, whatever bill Gen. Smith meant, he admitted that from the year 1822, he had opposed the manufacturers. He made some explanation of his views and his difficulties in the appointment of committees.—At the beginning, I believe, of his remarks, he disclaimed any intention to wound Mr. Clay's sensibility by his allusion, made in consequence of a previous allusion by Mr. Clay to the subject of "age;" but mentioned a compliment to Mr. Clay's personal appearance, which a lady had paid. Mr. Clay rose, with much good humor, thanked the lady, whoever she might be, for her compliment, remarking that it was specially deserving of his gratitude, because it was the second time in a life now long, that such a compliment had ever been paid to him. He received Gen. Smith's statement as to the time when his hostility to the manufacturing interest began; and playfully alluded to his misfortune, with his alleged devotion to Internal Improvements, in having "guessed" so badly in selecting a committee to take care of them. On the subject of "age," Mr. Clay denied that his observation on that subject was calculated to provoke the displeasure of any Senator—certainly he had no allusion to the age of the Honorable Senator from Maryland—for he remembered too well that

"Old politicians chew on wisdom past,  
And totter on in business to the last."

So soon as these words, quoted from Pope, were uttered, "the gallant old Revolutionary" bounced up in a fury, and exclaimed, "I totter, sir—you say I totter—I—I totter—you'll always find me ready, sir, to correct your errors. Totter indeed—totter—totter—totter!" Here Mr. Clay laughed, and so I believe did every man, woman, and child, in the House. I saw a dog that looked as if he would laugh if he only knew how. [It was Hobbes, I believe, who proved that the faculty of laughing is what mainly distinguishes human from irrational nature.] The "Venerable Senator's" rage waxing warmer, he said, looking very intently at Mr. Clay, "he could take a view of the gentleman's course." Here Mr. Clay, in a decided, but by no means angry tone, exclaimed, "Take it—take it." Gen. Smith said something about the occasion not being proper, &c. &c. but still holding out the idea that it was in his power to convict Mr. Clay of something or other very heinous. Mr. Clay, then said, with warmth, "I dare you." "You dare me, sir," said the "venerable" but foaming Senator; and he rung the changes for a minute or two on the words "you," and "dare," and "me," and "I," and "sir," until at last—he sank into his seat.

Combustion.—The Philadelphia, Gazette says: Just as the southern mail was leaving this city for the north, this morning, the mail bag was discovered to be on fire. It was immediately opened; fears being entertained that some hot political papers of opposite opinions, had got together and were consuming each other up, somewhat after the manner of the Kilkenny cats. Several packages were burning and one quite in a blaze. It is supposed to have arisen from unextinguished sealing wax;—or perhaps from spontaneous combustion.—Conjectures as to any other cause are, to use the ordinary parlance, "shrouded in mystery."

#### FROM THE N. Y. SPECTATOR.

#### FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

This seems to be the season of quarrels; though fortunately, they have as yet been recorded in the harmless black ink, used by yourselves and your correspondents. A sparring, of a painful nature, considering the character of the parties, and the dignity which should belong to the proceedings of the National Legislature, took place this morning on the floor of the House. It arose from an amendment offered by Mr. White, the delegate from Florida, to a resolution introduced by Gov. Branch, of North Carolina, on the subject of the live oak timber belonging to the United States. Rarely whatever may be the rather degrading character of newspaper controversies of a personal nature, with which our journals have been lately filled—rarely has more acrimony and severity of remark been indulged in on the floor, than on this occasion. The issue I cannot conjecture, and will not prophesy.

The House has been in committee of the whole to-day, on Mrs. Decatur's Bill, as it is called. Mr. Everett read an extract of a letter from Mrs. D. denying a charge made yesterday that she had given away swords, &c. Messrs. Watnough, Rencher, McDuffie, and Anderson, took part in the debate; and Mr. Pearce sustained an amendment offered by him, in favor of the Misses McKnight. The amendment was rejected by a small majority. Mr. Blair, of S. C. moved to strike out the first section of the bill. The committee rose, without taking the question—and the House adjourned.

On the evening of the 22d, as I hear, Gen. Walter Jones, who, as Major General of the fighting forces of the District, had reviewed the troops in the morning, had occasion to become belligerent in *propria persona*. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury, who is rather quarrelsome as a politician, was so pertinaciously bent on affronting the General, that the latter was induced to break a decanter over his head. I have not heard whether it was of cut glass or flint; but learn that it suffered most in the collision.

Extract of another letter, dated

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.

I propose this evening only to give you a brief and hasty statement of something of a personal nature that occurred in our House to-day, between Governor Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, and Col. White, of Florida. Mr. Branch introduced a resolution of inquiry, touching or embracing the lands in Florida, upon which there are live oaks, (government lands) and Col. White offered some amendments, extending the inquiry to certain transactions of the navy department, while Branch was Secretary. The resolutions, I suppose, were aimed at White and the amendment at Branch. After some remarks which I did not hear, Mr. Branch accused White of palming upon the government some worthless lands, under pretence that there were live oaks upon them, and speculating out of the government and out of individuals—his constituents—and subsequently he accused Mr. White of making false statements, and declared himself ready to defend himself "here and elsewhere." White, in reply, explained very satisfactorily the sale to the government—showed that the application for the purchase came originally from there; that it was approved by a committee of the House, and ratified by an act of Congress; that it was a good bargain for the United States; and that he had repeatedly offered to take the land back—which was refused. He then adverted to the great desire manifested by the administration, while Branch was at the head of the Navy Department, to establish their own character for reform. That, to help them in their clamors against the former administration, they had seized hold of this case where the original amount of purchase money was less than \$5000; and had divers agents, employed a government vessel in exploring, and in various enterprises of that sort had expended \$30,000 paid out of the navy fund, in their efforts to prove this a bad bargain—and had failed at last. He praised the administration for that best of all reforms, the breaking up of the late Cabinet; and accused Branch of employing agents, some of them his own connections, at large salaries, to look after this land. He expressed his determination to probe the matter, and have the facts before the nation; accused Branch of publishing a partial view of the case in the Globe, and franking hundreds of copies sent into his district. He avowed that he was not to be driven from his purpose, by the petulance or violence of any man; and advised Branch to reserve his violence for a more fitting occasion.

Branch was agitated and virulent;—White, firm, self-collected and severe, acquitted himself with great credit.—Whether this will lead to any thing of graver import, is somewhat uncertain. I presume Mr. White considers, as well he may, that he has squared the account; leaving it to Mr. Branch to open a correspondence, if he has any thing to complain of.

Mexico.—The Mexican schooner *Louisiana*, Captain Alzina, has just arrived in this port. She left Vera Cruz the 29th of January, and though the journals we received by this channel reach only to the date of the 27th December, we learn from sources on which we can place the most perfect reliance, that the Vice President Bustamante, so far from having yielded to the demand of the garrisons of Vera Cruz and Uloa for the removal of the ministry, has despatched against them a considerable body of troops of every description, under the command

of General Calderon; but these measures were not taken till every means of conciliation had been tried, that his prudence and good policy could dictate. We know that the Minister of War, M. Facio, had already arrived at Jalapa, but we have not been able to learn whether or not he will place himself at the head of the troops which are to act against the authors of the "remonstrance" of Vera Cruz. Should he, however, take the command, we feel assured from all we know of his character and that of General Santa-Anna, that, if unfortunately recourse should be had to arms, the struggle will not be without great blood shed. We also know, that after the payment of all the public officers, and after the transmission to England, on the 10th of January last, by H. B. M. Packet, the *Sphinx*, of the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand and one hundred and sixty dollars, for the payment of dividends, there was still remaining in the treasury of the said place, upwards of four hundred thousand dollars.

We also learn that more than two-thirds of the population of Vera Cruz had quitted the city, the greater part of which was on its way towards Jalapa. We have been assured too, that General Santa Anna refused Mr. O'Gorman, the Consul General from England, permission to enter Vera Cruz; assigning as a reason, that he was upon an understanding with the Ministry, whose dismission he required, and that his journey to Mexico had not for its object as the Consul professed, duties of an official nature, but that he came to intrigue, by bribery and every other possible means, in favor of these detestable ministers. Such is the substance of the information we have been able to obtain relative to the occurrences of Vera Cruz. A vessel is shortly expected from Tampico, by which we shall no doubt receive news of the manner in which the "Resolution" of the garrisons of Vera Cruz, St. Juan de Uloa, and Alvarado, against the present Ministry, has been received throughout the rest of the Republic; for up to the present date, we have no positive information that any other places have declared in favor of the insurgents.

Louisiana Advertiser.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American Sentinel, makes the following, in the main, just remarks on North Carolina:

"But I confess I was gratified to learn that in a forthcoming publication of authentic materials, it will be proven beyond a doubt that North Carolina anticipated Virginia in promoting the declaration of Independence. I like North Carolina, because of her adherence to the Union, and disregard of office, she has always resembled Pennsylvania. I like her for another reason, because in Congress while her unity and weight are always felt, her sterling merits are disregarded and her claims to important stations postponed to those of more boasting and exacting states. Her representation both in the Senate and the House, like that of Pennsylvania, is highly respectable; her moderation respecting the tariff and whatever else she may disapprove of; the consistent and unassuming course of her State politics. All her public characteristics are highly honorable and praiseworthy. Yet where are her chairmen of committees, her vice presidents, secretaries and judges? No where! Like Pennsylvania, her lot is to hew wood and draw water. Even in the society of Washington, among the diplomatic corps, and the festivities of the place, as she does not insist upon, she does not enjoy the consideration to which she is entitled. The foreign minions here, the charges and attaches and all that sort of things, even they too are taught to slight Pennsylvania and North Carolina."

From the Norfolk Beacon.

#### "BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS."

Messrs. Editors.—As almost every body purchases a Bible, and it is, of course, all important that every one should be satisfied that he has in his possession, an uncorrupted and genuine version; I deem it my duty to apprise the public, through your widely circulated paper, of the recent publication of a large edition of the New Testament, in which the received version is in several places corrupted. In several places, amounting to sixteen at least, and probably in many more not yet ascertained, there is a systematic and evidently intentional perversion of the English translation. And yet, no intimation whatever is given in the title page, of any alterations; but the edition professes, like all other editions, to be "the New Testament, &c. translated out of the original Greek;" and to be "with the former translations diligently compared and revised." And, what makes this attempt at corrupting the New Testament, still more deserving of reprehension and exposure, this is the eleventh edition, and is printed from Stereotype plates. That every body who would discourage such an imposition, may be fully on his guard, it ought to be known, that this corrupt edition



Published at New York, "by R. SCHUYER, LUDWIG & TOLEFREE, Printers," and is dated 1831. Every press, all Christians, and all honest men, should make it a common cause to reprobate, and put down, so shameful an attempt at falsifying such a book as the New Testament.

The editors of "The Banner of the Church" offer a reward of 50 dollars, to be paid at their Office in Boston, "to any person who will fix conclusively on its author, the corruption of the sacred text in the received version, thus exposed."—It is to be hoped, that he will be discovered, and his name published to the world for its scorn and reprobation. All editors are requested to insert this notice, who desire "the preservation of the sacred scriptures in their integrity and purity."

It ought to be stated, however, in behalf of the Messrs. Ludwig & Tolefree, the printers of this spurious edition, that, although it was printed at their office, they were not aware of the imposition intended to be practised upon the public; and that it was struck off from Stereotype plates belonging, not to them, but to the publisher. These corrupt plates were cast originally in New England, and were bought by Mr. Schoyer at auction.

#### CAUTION.

"Who's got the Cholera Morbus?"—The excitement which is now so general throughout the metropolis, occasioned by the fear and alarm which pervade the minds of every class of society at the expected visit of this dreadful scourge, was heightened by the following circumstance, which lately occurred at a newspaper office in Fleet-street:—"The Editor had sent down to the Printer to be composed a long article on 'the Cholera Morbus!'" From its extreme length, it was divided into six parts, and given to as many compositors to "set up." Just afterwards, a timid gentleman, who had been for weeks past adopting every precaution to prevent an attack of this complaint seizing him, came into the office to chat away half an hour with the "reader." He had not been there five minutes before the "reading boy" entered in great haste and enquired, "Who's got the cholera morbus?" [meaning the above mentioned article.] "I have."—"I have."—"I've got it," loudly responded the afore-said half-dozen compositors. "The devil you have!" shrieked out the timid gentleman in question, more dead than alive with fear and agitation, "then I'm off," and, quitting the action to the world, he jumped down the first flight of stairs, and was clear of the premises in a twinkling.

The opinion of the reader is no doubt of the high import of the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Worcester against the State of Georgia. This Worcester and one or two others, were resident Missionaries in the Cherokee Country, when Georgia resolved to take possession of the Cherokee Lands in anticipation of their relinquishment by that unfortunate People, by virtue of any treaty with the U. States. This act of appropriation on the part of Georgia, was accompanied by another, imposing an oath of allegiance upon those whites temporarily located in the Cherokee Country. Worcester refused to take the oath; was imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the contumacy, and sought redress of the Supreme Court, where the case having been elaborately argued by Messrs. Wirt and Sergeant for Worcester, the judgment was pronounced, of which we yesterday gave a sketch and which declares the laws of Georgia taking possession of the Cherokee Lands unconstitutional, and inoperative upon Worcester.

All men now ask, how will this critical affair terminate? Will Georgia resist? Will the President enforce the judgment, if she does? If he determines to execute it, will Georgia appeal to the *ultima ratio*? These are questions which we have no means to answer. It is rumored that the President has announced his determination to have the decree enforced. Georgia and he are linked at this time in the closest ties of political intimacy. He and Crawford, are now sworn friends, and the Crawford and Troop Party are the staunch friends of his favorite, Van Buren. The other Party, called the Clarke Party, were the original friends of the President, and there has ever been a race between the two, which should make the most degrading declarations of attachment to the Hero. Perhaps this state of things may lead to an amicable arrangement. On the other hand, Georgia's love of good lands has been conspicuous from the time of the Yazoo speculations. She is more likely, like the horse leech, to demand more, than to disgorge those she swallowed. Possibly the public sentiment of the country, and the consequences of resistance, may act as a cathartic upon her cupidity for rich lands. *Nous verrons*—and that at an early day.

Richmond Whig.

## The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1832.

At the late term of Granville Superior Court, Judge Synnott presiding, Robert Potter was put on his trial for his second offence, convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment; and at the expiration of that time, to give security, in the sum of \$2000, for his good behavior for twelve months thereafter. Upon application by the Solicitor General, he was directed to be removed to the jail in Hillsborough.

English advices, to the 11th of January, have been received by an arrival at Boston. They furnish nothing of much importance. In relation to the great question of Reform, it is stated that an ample creation of peers had been decided on, to carry the bill. The apprehensions of a continental war, growing out of the difficulties between Holland and Belgium, had in a good measure subsided. The Cholera was gradually extending its ravages over England.

#### GEORGIA—AND THE MISSIONARIES.

The Supreme Court of the United States, as will be seen, has decided that the laws of Georgia, under which the missionaries residing in the Cherokee country, have been tried, sentenced, and imprisoned in the Penitentiary, are "repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, & laws of the U. States." Every one must be aware of the important consequences involved in this decision. The Union has withstood the rude shocks of adversity: it is now to be tested, whether in the full tide of prosperity, its lawful authority can be maintained, and its rightful supremacy enforced. If Gen. Jackson be the man which his eulogists represent him to be,—if he indeed be a patriot, seeking only his country's good,—he will, at all hazards, enforce the decree of the Supreme Court; and thus maintain the authority and preserve the integrity of the Union. But should he prove recreant to his trust, should he disregard the oath which he has taken, to maintain the constitution and laws of the United States, then will the Union be virtually dissolved. Its glory and its strength will be gone. Let him set up to his own declaration on a former occasion, that "the Federal Union, must be preserved," and the people, without distinction of party, will sustain him: they will go heart and hand with him, in maintaining the lawful authority of the General Government against the ambition or cupidity of any refractory member of the confederacy.

We submit an article from the Richmond Whig, as speaking our sentiments, in the main; and we recommend the whole subject to the calm and serious consideration of our readers. A crisis has arrived; and all true friends to their country are now called upon to rally in defence of the Union; for if that is lost, all is lost.

From the Richmond Whig.

We place the Debate on the Memorial from New York, in favor of the Cherokees, before our readers this evening, the commanding interest of the subject demanding the preference. That Memorial was prepared and forwarded, before the decision of the Supreme Court in Worcester's case, was known. To that Memorial, the reader's attention is particularly invited, fraught as it is, with historical references of great interest.

The Enquirer of this morning, speaks of the decision of the Supreme Court as a "blow" to the State of Georgia; and would seem to intimate, that it was followed up by concert, with this Memorial. It does not appear that there was the least design in the order of the two events. Their simultaneous occurrences were accidental.

We are sorry to see that paper assailing the decision of a Court before it has seen the grounds, and contributing to increase an excitement already so high, and which it affects to deprecate. "The decision (it says) of the Court is *ultra*. It goes the whole against the rights and sovereignty of the States." Wretched slang—miserable, ad captandum stuff! Do the rights and sovereignty of the States, authorize any particular State to set at defiance, the treaties of the United States—to seize the country of a people guaranteed to them by those treaties—to imprison citizens of the United States peaceably residing within the limits of that country? Is this State Rights? Is it desired to make State Rights execrable to every man of justice and humanity?

We are not competent to pronounce upon the legal merits of the decision of the Supreme Court; nor is, we believe, the Editor of the Enquirer. But we will believe, until we at least see some argument to invalidate the decision, that such a man as Chief Justice Marshall, has not erred either against his conscience, or the rights of the case. We do believe that this community has viewed the conduct of Georgia, towards the miserable wretches in her power, with profound disapprobation, as grasping, cruel, and rapacious; and that its sentiment of justice will dispose it to examine the decision of the Supreme Court with impartiality, and its good sense not per-

mit the true question to be lost in an absurd and inapplicable clamor about State Rights. Let the reader peruse the New York Memorial—let him resolve the injustice done the Cherokees in taking their country from them, and subjecting them to the laws of Georgia; in express contravention of treaties which guarantee to them, their country and their independence—and ask himself if there are no other Rights, but *State Rights*—if justice have not her rights, if humanity has none, if the Treaties of the U. States, the Supreme Law of the land, have no rights?

Georgia has lately taken occasion, to disavow and repudiate South Carolina Nullification. Her reverence for the Union, and for its laws (Heaven save the mark!) were too great to permit her to approve a doctrine, which claimed for a single State, the right to annul a law of the land! She would have none of it! She abhorred and disclaimed it! These professions have been made within the last winter. South Carolina Nullification offered her no rich lands—no land lotteries to distribute them among her citizens—no gold mines! And is it possible that appeals are to be made to Virginia sympathy to sustain such conduct as this; and that the sacred doctrines of State Rights, are to be polluted to the purpose of sustaining violations of all rights?

The Enquirer adds—"It is not believed that Georgia will submit to the decision—and that when it is certified to her State Court, they will take no account of it. What then? Will the Supreme Court be so infatuated as to persevere—and issue further process in the case?"

"Infatuated!" What is the Supreme Court to do? Shall it refuse the process which its duty compels it to issue? Shall it proclaim the right, and refuse the redress? Where will it find its authority for suspending the process which its suitors have a right to demand? Will the lawyer of the Enquirer explain this doctrine? *Infatuated* in doing what their duty, the laws, their oaths, exact at their hands!

What would the commission of the Supreme Court to follow up its judgment to execution declare?—Would it not be an acknowledgment of *fear*?—Would it not be a declaration that they dare not encounter the anger of Georgia? That although the suitors in their Court have been wronged and oppressed, and their consciences compel them to say so, that they dare not extend to him the relief which the laws entitle him to? Such it would be, and nothing else. Is there an American who would wish this degrading confession to be made. Who not only desires, but counsels, and even resorts to intimidation to coerce it?

It will be observed that Mr. Clayton resorted to the old weapon of Georgia—menace. "He warned, and he cautioned" the House. We hope Congress will proceed with a firm and resolved spirit, to do whatever justice demands, and at the risk of all consequences. We view this affair as bringing the Union to the test, not only of existence, but also whether it is worth preserving. Ardent and devoted to the Union, and enthusiastically as any other man, we had rather see it riven to-morrow, than to see its majesty periodically bullied by Georgia. If it cannot enforce its laws—if its treaties with foreign nations may be trampled under foot by one of its members—if the decisions of its highest tribunal of Justice, cannot be enforced, it no longer answers its ends, and ought to be dissolved.

Easter.—It appears that there is error in most of our almanacks this year respecting the day on which Easter falls. It does not happen on the 15th of April (as generally represented,) but on the 22d, so states a writer in the *National Intelligencer*, who says the rule for determining Easter, requires it to be on the Sunday following the first full moon which occurs on the 21st of March. Now, although the real full moon happens on the 14th of April, yet the *pascual* full moon, which is intended here, by the table of calculation, falls on the 16th, and consequently the rule requires that the Sunday after should be Easter, viz. the 22d. In calculating by the tables to ascertain the fact, the proper allowance should be made for this being Bissextile, or Leap Year. To the neglect of this circumstance, or to the confounding of the *pascual* with the *real full moon*, is probably to be attributed the mistake which this paragraph is designed to correct.

Register.

There is a paradox in pride—it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so.

## THE MARKETS.

March 16.	March 16.
Brandy, apple, 40	Peas, 25
do. peach, 50	Glass, 1018 50
Bacon, 10	feet, 3 50
Beef, 34 4	Iron, 10
Beeswax, 16 1	Lard, 10
Bagging, 17 20	Molasses, 50 60
Butter, 10 12 1/2	Oats, 20
Cotton, in sea, 14 1/2	Pork, 4 43
do. clean, 6 7	Rope, 12
Corn, 25	Salt, 14
Coffee, 18 20	Sugar, 9 11
Flour, 3 34	Tallow, 8
Flaxseed, 6 2 1/2	Wheat, 50

South-Carolina Bills, 1 1/2 per cent. dis. do.

Payetteville, Mar. 7. Charleston, March 10.

March 7.	March 10.
Brandy, apple, 35 40	Brandy, apple, 38
do. peach, 40 50	Bacon, 9 10
Bacon, 9 10	Beeswax, 18
Beeswax, 18	Bagging, 17 23
Bagging, 15 17	Cotton, 81 50
Coffee, 14 16	Coffee, 12 13 1/2
Cotton, 825 912	Flour, 4 43
Flaxseed, 130 140	Molasses, 22 34
Flour, 425 475	Sugar, 6 7
Sugar, 74 83	Salt, 42 50
Salt, 70 80	Whiskey, 40 42
Tallow, 2 8	
Wheat, 80	
Whiskey, 40	

Exchange. N. C. money 1 1/2 & 2 per cent. discount in Charleston—Georgia 1 and 1 1/2 per cent.

## Barber and Hair Dresser.

THE subscriber gratefully makes his acknowledgments to the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them, that he must necessarily be absent for the space of twelve months: he therefore wishes all those having demands against him, to present them for payment immediately; and those indebted, will please make payment to him.

N. B. The subscriber has made some exertions to procure another Barber; and although they have not yet been successful, yet he hopes it will not be long before one will be found to take his place.

D. D. WEAVER.

Salisbury, March 8, 1832.

## SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE second session will commence on Thursday, the 1st of March. Board can be obtained in the best families, at \$35 per session. The price of tuition, per session, is \$10 50; Drawing and Painting \$10; Music \$20; payable in advance.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, Principal. N. B. Eight young ladies can be boarded in the Seminary.

## REV. DAN L. SHERER

Rowan Sup. Court of law, October term, 1831.

## JOHN SETZER.

THIS was an action of Slander brought by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, for having charged the Plaintiff, a Minister of the Gospel, of being the father of three base born children. The cause was tried at October Term of Rowan Superior Court of Law, when a verdict was returned for the Plaintiff and damages assessed at three hundred dollars.

I, HENRY GILES, Clerk of Rowan Superior Court of Law, do hereby certify, that the above is a true copy of the record in the above case.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Court, at Office, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1832.

H. GILES, C. & C.

## H. H. BEARD,

## TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New-York Fashions, from A. F. Saguez, of New-York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this country. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of less cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place; which is worthy of consideration.

N. B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

HORACE H. BEARD.

Salisbury, 1832. 378f

## Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 82,

## STATESVILLE, N. C.

A regular meeting held in their Hall, in the town of Statesville, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1832, A. L. 5832.—DAVID SIGMAN was expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, for *unmanly* conduct.

Said David Sigman is a little above the common size, dark complexion, black hair, aged about 36 years, by occupation a farmer, and a native of Lincoln county, N. C.

Test. A. GILL, Secretary.

Editors friendly to the institution in the States of Georgia and Tennessee, will please give the above an insertion.

3679 A. GILL, Sec.

## State of North-Carolina,

## SURRY COUNTY.

February Term, A. D. 1832.

JAMES FARMER vs. John Norman. Original Attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case (John Norman) is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: Therefore it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Yadkin* and *Catawba Journals*, for six weeks, that the said Norman may appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or reply; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, heard ex parte, and the land levied on condemned for sale.

Test. JOHN WHIGHAM, C. C. C. By F. K. Armstrong, D. C.

## THE HOTEL.

In the Town of Morganton, N. C.

THIS noble Stand, the proper property of David Tate, Esq. and lately in the occupancy of David Tate, Jr. and brothers, has been leased by the undersigned for a term of years, it is situated on the main road leading from Salem, N. C. to Greenville, S. C. immediately in front of the Court-House. The buildings are large and commodious. The undersigned, expecting to occupy it for a considerable length of time, will make such repairs as will render the buildings more convenient than heretofore. Their object is not to retail spirits; but they pledge themselves to keep on hand the choicest liquors for the use of their customers; that their table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, that their stables shall be supplied with abundance of forage; and that servants and ostlers shall give their attendance in sufficient numbers to render both man and horse comfortable; and by giving their own unremitting attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they can give general satisfaction; and they respectfully invite travellers and others, who may visit the place, to call on them and judge for their selves.

A. H. ERWIN. U. S. ERWIN. February 6, 1832. 3m388

## MORE NEW GOODS.

## Clayland & Torrence.

ARE now receiving, at their store in Salisbury, adjoining the Mansion Hotel, a large and beautiful assortment of desirable

## FALL AND WINTER

## GOODS,

direct from New-York and Philadelphia; which in addition to their former stock, render this assortment very large and complete; among which are—

British, French, India & Domestic

## DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

## SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

Common Cloths, Satinets, Flannels, Blankets, Merinos, Circassians, Bombazettes, Norwich Crapes, &c. &c.

Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, and Rope.

BOOTS, SHOES and HATS,

FUR & CLOTH CASES,

DUNSTABLE & LEGHORN BONNETS,

Together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware.

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SALT, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms for CASH, or in exchange for country produce.

Salisbury, Nov. 15, 1831. 364f

## State of North-Carolina

## ASHE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1831

## MARTHA WORKMAN vs. Eli Workman.

Petition for Divorce.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Yadkin* and *Catawba Journals* and *Rutherfordton Spectator*, for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the 3d Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, David Earnest, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of September, A. D. 1831.

D. EARNEST, Clerk.

By R. GENTREY, D. C.

3m381 pr. adv. \$4.

## E. P. MITCHELL,

INFORMS his friends, customers, and the public at large, that he still continues to make and keep on hand, for sale, a supply of

## Spinning Machines

known by the name of the *Tennessee Spinner*. The facilities of these Machines, in preserving, are known well enough without any further description. He invites those who have not yet seen his work to call and examine it, and draw therefrom their own conclusions. He intends, in future, to keep on hand a good supply of

## Cotton Gins,

made of good materials, and in the most substantial manner of workmanship.

Repairing of the above mentioned Machines and Gins done to order, on short notice.

His work may be obtained very cheap for cash, or on a credit y punctual dealers.

He continues his shop at his old stand, just opposite the State Bank, on Main street, south of the Court-House.

Salisbury, May, 1831. 338

E. P. M.

## Aeronaut.

THIS thoroughbred horse, (sired by the imported horse Eagle), will stand the coming season at Charlotte, on Mondays and Thursdays; at Joseph McGinnis's, seven miles north of Charlotte, on Wednesdays and

Thursdays; at Concord, on Fridays and Saturdays. Six Dollars will be charged for the season; Four Dollars the Single Leap; Eight Dollars the Insurance. The season will commence on the 15th of March and will end on the 1st of July. For further particulars, see handbills.

THE PROPRIETOR.

379f

## Taken Up,

AND COMMITTED to jail, on the

29th of February, a negro boy who calls his name NELSON, and says he belongs to Sarah Brooks, of Caswell county, North Carolina, and that he was hired to John Blackwell, to work at the Gold mines in Burke.

Said boy is about 5 feet seven inches high, about 2 or 2 1/2 years of age, very black, and selected

JOHN WOODS, Jailor.

Statesville, &c. &c. March 8, 1832.—385f



## POETRY.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

"My mind is my Kingdom."—CAMPBELL.  
 "My mind is my kingdom," my heart is my home,  
 My fancy is free, and my thoughts are my own;  
 In breathing the tempest,—repelling the foe,—  
 In fortune's full tide,—and the confines of woe—  
 In pleasure or pain, in defeat or success,  
 In safety, in peril, or gloomy distress,  
 From the cradle I look throughout life to the tomb,  
 Moved in the morning, at midnight or noon,  
 By the chances of fortune, the fiat of death,  
 And nod as a taper this volatile breath:  
 The spark of divinity glows in my breast;  
 It can never die;—what care I for the rest!  
 My spirit when wounded, resorts to this balm:  
 "My mind is my kingdom"—and so I am calm.  
 False friends—let them flatter, they cannot deceive;  
 Minnie alone adulation believe.  
 I smile at duplicity,—pity the man  
 To base degradation descending, who can  
 Hold the word to the ear, and the knife to the heart,  
 A dastard in fear, and a villain in art.

A countenance noble, a forehead sublime  
 An image celestial, a spirit divine,  
 The hand of Jemima conferred on the dust,  
 With a heavenly flame to be cherished in trust!  
 Shall that heavenly focus add fuel to hell?  
 Shall the creature against the Creator rebel?  
 Shall volition be doomed to subjection? shall he  
 In servitude plunge, who was formed to be free?  
 Arouse from your slumber, ye spirits of fire,  
 Perdition eschew, and return to your sire.

## VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.  
 From the National Intelligencer, March 5.

### THE CHEROKEE CASE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. Samuel A. Worcester vs. The State of Georgia.  
 On Saturday last, Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, reversing the judgment of the Superior Court of Gwinnett County, in Georgia. The effect of this decision is, that the recent acts of Georgia taking possession of the Cherokee Country, and providing for the punishment of persons therein residing, without taking an oath of allegiance to the State, are declared null and void, as contrary to the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States.

The opinion of the Chief Justice was very elaborate and clear. He took a review of the origin of the European title to lands in America, upon the ground of discovery. He established that this right was merely conventional among the European Governments themselves, and for their own guidance, and the regulation of their own claims in regard to each other, and in no respect changed or affected to change the rights of the Indians as the occupants of the soil: That the only effect of the European nations, to recognize an exclusive right of trade and intercourse with the Indians, and of ultimate domain in the territories occupied by the Indians in favor of the nation or government whose subjects were the first discoverers: That all the European Governments, Spain, France, and especially Great Britain, had uniformly recognized the Indian tribes and nations as distinct communities, capable of, and entitled to, self-government, as States, and in no respect, except as to their right of intercourse with other European nations, and the right of pre-emption in the discoverers to purchase their soil, as under the control or power of the Europeans. They were treated as nations capable of making treaties and compacts, and entitled to all the powers of peace and war, and not as conquered or enslaved communities. He demonstrated this from various historical facts; and showed that when upon the Revolution the United Colonies succeeded to the rights and claims of the mother country, the American Congress uniformly adopted and adhered to the same doctrine, both before and after the confederation; that since the adoption of the Constitution the same doctrine had as uniformly prevailed in all the departments of the Government; and that the treaties with the Indians were held to be treaties, and obligatory in the same sense as the treaties between European sovereigns. He showed also that this had been the established course of things recognized by Georgia herself, from the adoption of the Constitution down to the year 1829, as evidenced by her solemn acts, compacts, and laws. He then showed that by the Constitution the exclusive power belongs to the United States to regulate intercourse with the Indians,

and to receive cessions of their lands; and to make treaties with them.—That their independence of the State Governments had been constantly upheld; that the right of possession to their land was solemnly guaranteed by the United States and by treaties with them, until that title should, with their own consent, be extinguished, and that the laws passed by Congress had regulated the trade and intercourse with them accordingly. He now reviewed the laws of Georgia in question, and pronounced them to be repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws, of the United States. And he concluded by maintaining that the party defendant in the present indictment was entitled to the protection of the Constitution, treaties, and laws, of the United States; and that Georgia had no authority to extend her laws over the Cherokee country, or to punish the defendant for disobedience to those laws in the Cherokee country.

Mr. Justice McLean delivered a separate opinion, concurring, in all things, in the opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice Baldwin dissented.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

ANECDOTES connected with the appointment of Gen. Washington to the command of the army, June 16, 1775.

In a manuscript Journal, under the date of November 4th, 1825, I find a record of a conversation had with the venerable John Adams, at that time, relative to the appointment of Gen. Washington. It was in substance as follows:

The army was assembled at Cambridge, Mass. under Gen. Ward, and Congress was sitting at Philadelphia. Every day arrived new applications in behalf of the army. The country were urgent that Congress should adopt the army; for until they did, it must be considered only as a mob, a band of armed rebels. The country was placed in circumstances of peculiar delicacy and danger. The struggle had begun, and yet every thing was at loose ends. The trial now seemed to be in this question—who should be commander-in-chief? It was exceedingly important, and was felt to be the hinge on which the whole might turn for or against us. The Southern and Middle States, warm and rapid in their zeal, for the most part, were jealous of New England, because they felt that the real physical force was there. What then, was to be done? All New England adored Gen. Ward; he had been in the French war, and had come out laden with laurels. He was a scholar and a gentleman. All the qualifications seemed to cluster in him; and it was confidently believed the army could not receive any commander over him. What, then, was to be done? Difficulties thickened at every step. The struggle was to be long and bloody. Without union all was lost.—Union was strength. The country and the whole country must come in. One pulsation must break through all hearts. The cause was one, and the arm must be one. The members had talked, debated, considered and guessed, and yet the decisive step had not been taken.—At length, Mr. Adams came to his conclusion, and the manner of developing it was nearly as follows. He was walking one morning before Congress Hall, apparently in deep thought, when his Cousin Samuel Adams came up to him and said, "What is the topic with you this morning, cousin?" "Oh the army, the army," he replied. "I am determined what to do about the army at Cambridge," he continued—"I am determined to go into the hall this morning, and enter on a full detail of the state of the Colonies, in order to shew the absolute need of taking some decisive steps. My whole aim will be to induce Congress to appoint a day for adopting the army as the legal army of these United Colonies of North America; and then to hint at my selection of a commander-in-chief." "Well," said Sam'l Adams, "I like that, cousin John; but on whom have you fixed as this commander?" "I'll tell you, George Washington, of Virginia, a member of this house." "Oh," replied S. A. quickly, "that will never do, never, never." "It must do, it shall do," said John, "and for these reasons; the Southern and Middle States are loth to enter heartily into the cause, and their arguments are potent; they see that New England holds the physical power in her hands, and they fear the result. A New England army, a New England commander, all united, appal them. For this cause they hang back. Now, the only way is to allay their fears, and give them nothing to complain of; and this can be done in no other way but by appointing a Southern chief over this force. Then all will feel secure, then all will rush to the standard. This policy will blend us in one mass, and that mass will be irresistible." At this Sam A. seemed greatly moved.

They talked over the preliminary circumstances, and John asked his cousin to second his motion. Mr. Adams went in, took the floor and put forth all his strength in the delineation he had prepared, all aiming at the adoption of the army.—He was ready to own the army, appoint a commander, vote supplies and to proceed to business. After his speech some doubted, and some feared.

His warmth mounted with the occasion, and to all these doubts and hesitations he replied, "Gentleman, if this Congress will not adopt this army, before ten moons have set, New England will have a Congress of her own, which will adopt it, and she, she will undertake the struggle alone, yes, with a strong arm and a clear conscience will front the foe alone. This had the desired effect. They saw New England was not playing, and was not to be played with; they agreed to appoint a day—the day was fixed. It came. Mr. Adams went in, took the floor, urged the measure, and after debate it passed.—The next thing was to get a lawful commander for this lawful army, with supplies, &c. All looked to Mr. Adams on this occasion; and he was ready. He took the floor, and went into a minute delineation of the character of Gen. Ward, bestowed on him the epithets which, then, belonged to no one else. At the end of this eulogy he said, "but this is not the man I have chosen." He then went into the delineation of the character of a commander-in-chief such as was required by the peculiar situations of the colonies at that juncture; and after he had presented the qualifications in his strongest language, and given the reasons for the nomination he was about to make, he said—"Gentleman, I know these qualifications are high, but we all know they are needful at this crisis, in this chief."

Does any one say they are not to be obtained in the country? I reply, they are, they reside in one of our own bodies, and he is the person whom I now nominate, George Washington, of Virginia."

Washington, who sat on Mr. Adams' right hand, was looking him intently in the face to watch the name he was about to announce; and not expecting it would be his own, he sprang from his seat the moment he heard it, he rushed into an adjoining room as quickly as though moved by a shock of electricity.

Mr. Adams had asked his cousin Sam to move for an adjournment as soon as the nomination was made, in order to give members time to deliberate in private.—They did deliberate and the result is before the world.

I asked Mr. Adams, among other questions, the following, "Did you never doubt of the success of the conflict?" "No, no," said he, "not for a moment. I expected to be hung and quartered, if I was caught, but no matter for that, my country would be free; I knew Geo. III. could not forge chains long enough and strong enough to reach round these states."

## PROSPECTUS.

It is proposed to publish a weekly newspaper at Chapel Hill, the village of the University of North Carolina, by the name of THE HARBINGER.

The plan has been already communicated to a number of gentlemen in different parts of the state, and we have been encouraged to the prosecution of it, by letters, not of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be, with such talent as we can enlist, to diffuse literary information with correct taste; to press the importance of popular and academic education, and explain their best methods; discreetly but with an independent freedom of stricture, to discuss subjects on which it is important to enlighten the public mind; to publish events and circumstances occurring among ourselves, that deserve notice; to exhibit science in popular forms that will solicit curiosity, and be generally intelligible; and to give a competent portion of the political and religious intelligence of the time, with a studious exclusion of all that is of a party character.

If we have not misapprehended public sentiment, an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our state, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university, the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse valuable and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

To conduct such a paper, will require the whole time, talent, and diligence of an editor that will rank high in ability. For some time past we have been intent upon discovering a gentleman of this description who might consent to undertake it. Such a character, we fully believe has been happily found in Mr. WILLIAM B. CHITTENDEN, by profession an advocate in the city of New York. He is originally of our southern country, being a native of Virginia, and having been educated in one of the colleges of that state. We think we may venture to commend him to the public confidence, as qualified for the task of conducting the Harbinger.

An estimate has been made by a gentleman practically informed, comprehending every article of expense in furnishing and sustaining the necessary establishment with the admission of nothing supererogatory. From this it appears that the publication can be commenced, provided 1200 subscribers can be obtained, for the first two years. If these terms, then, shall be effected within a few weeks, we

shall make the necessary dispositions as speedily as possible, and the issue of our first number will give notice of the beginning of the year for which the subscription is made.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works, that punctuality in remittance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The one now proposed, we can assure the public, will be wholly without profit to any one, except the necessary remuneration to the editor, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. We set up no claims to the credit of liberality in making sacrifices. But should the present plan pass into operation, we think it not improbable that emergencies may easily happen, calling upon us imperiously to aid the establishment through temporary difficulties. With the certainty that we are to derive from it no emolument, we cannot balance an equal certainty that we may not sustain pecuniary loss. A periodical paper, in all its movements, must by the very terms run against time, and every experienced and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who enters the lists with time for his antagonist, must toil with diligence not to find himself beaten. Every one who favours the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with presence of mind to the importance of fidelity in his remittance. On this the establishment must depend for its support. The editor with his assistants, whether they shall succeed or not, in fulfilling the expectations of the public, will give one pledge at least, that if there be disappointment, it shall not be chargeable to relaxation of effort on their part. It is their intention so to conduct the business, that their accounts of receipts and disbursements may satisfy every one, that they ask no more from their subscribers than is really necessary for their support. Frank explanation they will be ever ready to give, and in such a manner as we may venture to pledge shall be satisfactory.

We would not enlarge on the qualities of the publication we proffer, even to excite in the bosoms of our fellow citizens a disposition to give it countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, we might seem to expose ourselves to the charge of making vain promises, or raise expectations too high for us to fulfil. But that a paper of such a character as has perhaps been already imagined in the mind of our readers, is desirable in our state, we cannot but think few will deny.

One reason why the subscription is high at first, is the necessity of furnishing the printing establishment as an outfit. The cost of this will not be less than seven hundred and fifty dollars, it may possibly be something more. The continuance of this as a durable capital, will explain the probability that after the expiration of the first year, the paper may be continued at four dollars per annum, if not a less sum.

It still remains to inform our friends, that the gentleman to whom we look to be our editor, having become successfully established in his professional practice in the city of New York, cannot feel himself justified in relinquishing his prospects, unless a pledge can be given that the paper shall be sustained for two years. If his services are to be secured, it must be by a competent number of subscribers at five dollars for the first year, and possibly four or less for the second.

It is now to be determined after this explanation, whether the publication we propose shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. We request of those gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to promote the object, that they will consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally, or by some friend who may be willing to undertake the task. And we would hope that these papers may be returned by mail, or some other conveyance, in the course of a month, that the question may be resolved as early as possible, whether the plan we propose is to pass into operation or not.

### CONDITIONS SUMMARILY STATED.

1. The payment from each subscriber will be five dollars in advance, and five dollars and a half if not made till after six months from the time of subscription, for the first year. For the second year, it will not be more, possibly it may be less, than four dollars in advance, and four dollars and a half after six months.
  2. The date of the first paper sent to a subscriber will be considered as the beginning of the year for which he subscribes.
  3. The paper will be issued once a week, on a folio sheet, with good type, and not more than two columns allowed to advertisements.
  4. We cannot stipulate at present at the publication shall commence, unless 10 subscribers shall be obtained for two years.
  5. All letters should be addressed, post paid, to "The Harbinger," at Chapel Hill, N. C.
- These are such terms as we are able to offer, after having employed our best efforts upon the object for some months past. We are not sanguine that they will be accepted. We can only say, that if competent encouragement shall be afforded to the Harbinger, it is not to be doubted, that under the management of the editor we have procured, it will be high in rank among the periodical publications of the United States. Should it fail in obtaining the necessary patronage, we shall not regret the time, exertion, or expense, which have been employed in the enterprise.

Such persons as wish to become subscribers, can send on their names by mail, post-paid.

Chapel Hill, February 24, 1832. 31380

### State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

February Term, A. D. 1832.

THOMAS VESTAL vs. Esam Edmonds.  
 Original Attachment, levied on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case (Esam Edmonds) is not an inhabitant of this State, or absconds or conceals himself, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: Therefore it is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for six weeks successively, notifying said defendant to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, reply, or demur, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte and the lands levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Test. JOHN WRIGHT, C. C. C.  
 By F. K. ARMSTRONG, D. C.  
 61383 Pr. adv. \$2.50.

## Prospectus of a New Volume.

### ATKINSON'S CASKET

LITERATURE, WIT, AND SENTIMENT.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copper plate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music.—The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

THE number of volumes of the CASKET which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to shew his true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASKET has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of contents, by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have, of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASKET, as well as prominent American periodicals. From both selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of original matter, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labors with success, and contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country, the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the Embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists, in the city, they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the CASKET. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the Newest Fashions, both of Europe and America; Views of American Scenery, particularly striking and interesting; Natural History; Embroidering; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; Botanical Plants, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound, virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snare of vice, to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich, pleasing, and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understanding with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labors, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to Poetry, Anecdotes, Light Reading, &c. &c. &c. and those of a class which relieve the mind from the labor of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to the graver and more important compositions.

Each number of the CASKET contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASKET. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for twelve months for \$2 50; or for \$3 if not paid until the end of the year. Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829, and 1830, supplied by order.

Orders free of postage, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

### New Fashions!

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with Minister's Fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first-rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work, in his line, on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship. Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Light mode of Cutting garments, can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

6mt403

### State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

February Term, A. D. 1832.

THOMAS A. SHARP vs. the Real Estate of Adlai Ashburn. Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Julia Ashburn resides beyond the limits of this State: Upon motion, it is ordered by the court, that notice of this Petition be published for six weeks, in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, so that the said Julia Ashburn may appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the second Monday in May next, & shew cause, if any she has, why the petition of the said Thomas Sharp should not be granted; otherwise said petition will be heard ex parte and partition ordered accordingly.

Test. JOHN WRIGHT, C. C. C.  
 By F. K. ARMSTRONG, D. C.  
 61382 Pr. adv. \$2.50.

Blank Deeds for sale here